



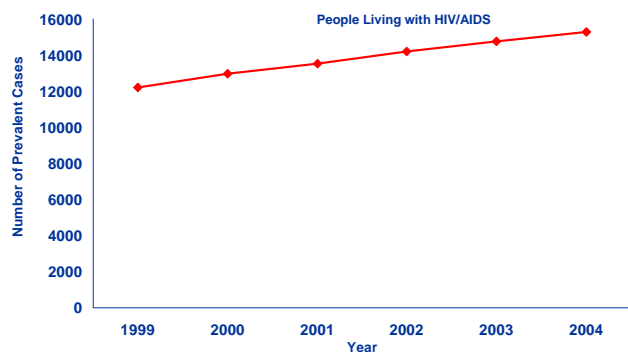
Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Data Fact Sheet

The Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Epidemic at a Glance

October 2005

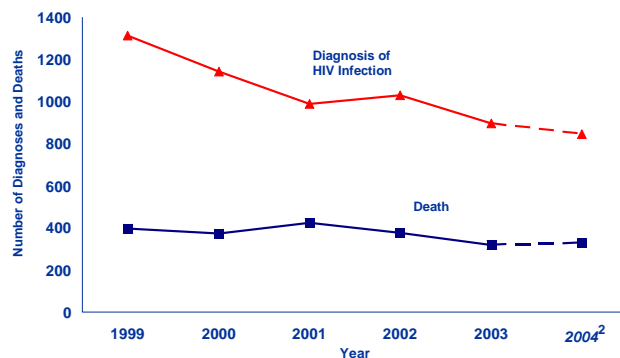
HIV/AIDS Trends from 1999 to 2004

Figure 1. Trends in HIV/AIDS Prevalence by Year: Massachusetts, 1999-2004



Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program; Data as of 7/1/2005

Figure 2. Trends in HIV Infection¹ and Death among People Reported with HIV/AIDS by Year: Massachusetts, 1999-2004²



¹ Reflects year of diagnosis for HIV infection among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis.

² 2004 Data are preliminary

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program; Data as of 7/1/2005

Every year there are more people living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts than ever before. In the past six years the number of people living with HIV/AIDS has increased as the number of new HIV infection diagnoses exceeded the number of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS. From 1999 to 2004, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS increased by 25%.

General Statistics

- As of December 31, 2004, a cumulative total of 26,512 Massachusetts residents have been diagnosed and reported with HIV infection with or without an AIDS diagnosis.
 - 42% (N=11,223) have died and 58% (N=15,289) are living with HIV/AIDS.
- Including estimations of Massachusetts residents infected with HIV who do not yet know their status or who have not been reported, there are an estimated 23,000 – 25,000 individuals currently living with HIV/AIDS in the Commonwealth.
 - An estimated one-quarter does not know their status.

Who is currently living with HIV/AIDS? ¹

- As of December 31, 2004¹, there were 15,289 people known to be living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts.
- Forty-six percent of people living with HIV/AIDS in Massachusetts are white (non-Hispanic), 27% are black (non-Hispanic), 25% are Hispanic, 1% are Asian or Pacific Islander, and less than 1% are American Indian or Alaska Native. In sharp contrast, black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic individuals each make up 6% of the Massachusetts population.
- Male-to-male sex and injection drug use are the leading reported risks for HIV infection among people living with HIV/AIDS, accounting for 33% and 28% of all exposures, respectively.

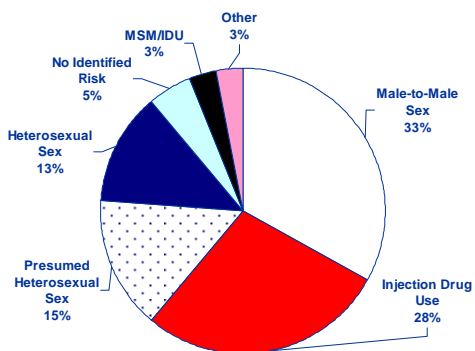
For detailed data tables and technical notes see Appendix

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<http://www.mass.gov/dph/aids/hiv aids.htm>

Figure 3. People Living with HIV/AIDS at the End of 2004 by Exposure Mode: Massachusetts



Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Data as of 7/1/05

- Among **males** living with HIV/AIDS, 52% are white (non-Hispanic), 23% are black (non-Hispanic) and 23% are Hispanic.
- Among **females** living with HIV/AIDS, 31% are white (non-Hispanic) 39% are black (non-Hispanic) and 28% are Hispanic.

Who is experiencing differential impact from HIV/AIDS?

- At age-adjusted prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS of 1,342 and 1,142 alive cases per 100,000 population, black and Hispanic individuals are diagnosed at levels 11 and 9 times that of white individuals (125 per 100,000).
- At age-adjusted rates of HIV/AIDS of 1,712 and 1,652 cases per 100,000 population, black and Hispanic **males** are each diagnosed at levels 8 times that of white **males** (207 per 100,000).
- At age-adjusted rates of HIV/AIDS of 1,023 and 691 cases per 100,000 population, black and Hispanic **females** are diagnosed at levels 21 and 14 times that of white **females** (48 per 100,000).

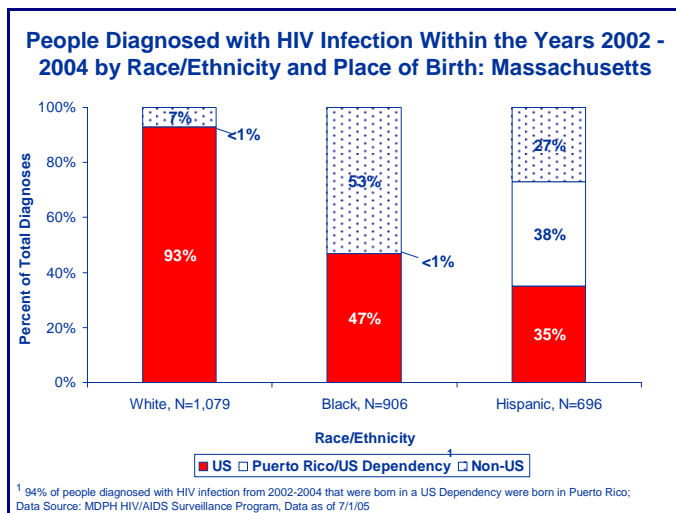
Who is most at risk of HIV infection?

- Of all people diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and reported in Massachusetts, 20,348 were diagnosed with HIV infection before 1999, 1,316 were diagnosed with HIV infection in 1999, 1,144 in 2000, 988 in 2001, 1,030 in 2002, and 896 in 2003. As of July 1, 2005, 844 HIV diagnoses were reported in 2004. This number will continue to increase as additional cases are reported throughout the rest of the year, likely resulting in a continued plateau in the number of HIV diagnoses over the past three years.
- From 1999 to 2004, the distribution of people diagnosed with HIV infection by gender has remained steady, with 68% to 70% male and 30% to 32% female.
- HIV diagnosis by race/ethnicity has remained fairly steady from 1999 to 2004 with white individuals accounting for 38% to 42%, black individuals accounting for 30% to 34% and Hispanic individuals accounting for 23% to 27% of new diagnoses in each of these years.
- However, among **females** diagnosed with HIV infection from 1999 to 2004, the proportion of black females increased from 40% to 47% and the proportion of Hispanic females increased from 26% to 31% while the proportion of white females decreased from 30% to 17%.
- In 2004, injection drug use accounted for a smaller proportion (16%) of all HIV diagnoses than in earlier years.
- Among **males** diagnosed with HIV infection, the proportion of HIV diagnoses with male-to-male sex as the primary reported exposure mode increased from 40% in 1999 to 48% in 2003 and then decreased to 45% in 2004.
- From 1999 to 2004, the proportion of HIV diagnoses among **females** exposed to HIV through heterosexual sex with partners of unknown risk and HIV status (presumed heterosexual sex) increased from 33% to 42%.
- From 1999 to 2004, the proportion of people born outside the U.S. among diagnoses of HIV infection increased from 18% to 26%.

For detailed data tables and technical notes see Appendix

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- During the same time period the proportion of **females** diagnosed with HIV infection and born outside the US or its dependencies increased from 29% to 41%.
- Fifty-three percent of black individuals diagnosed with HIV infection within the three year period 2002 to 2004 were born outside the US compared to 27% of Hispanic and 7% of white individuals.



Who is infected with HIV but does not yet know?

People who already have AIDS when HIV infection is diagnosed (or who are diagnosed with AIDS within 2 months of HIV infection diagnosis) represent a population that may have first learned about their HIV status late in the progression of HIV disease. It is likely that people who are diagnosed with both HIV infection and AIDS within two months have been infected for more time prior to learning their HIV status than people who learn their status earlier in the course of infection.

- From 2002 to 2004, 785 people already had AIDS when HIV infection was diagnosed (or were diagnosed within 2 months), representing 28% of the 2,770 diagnoses of HIV infection during this time period.

- Thirty-seven percent of people born outside the US who were diagnosed with HIV infection from 2002 to 2004 already had AIDS when they were diagnosed (or were diagnosed within 2 months), compared to 25% of people born in the US and 27% of people born in Puerto Rico and other US Dependencies.

How have patterns of AIDS diagnoses changed over time?

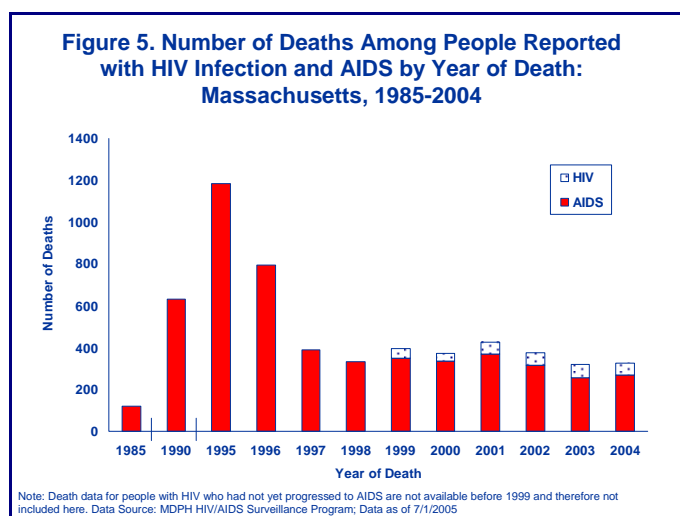
- After reaching a plateau of incidence at around 900 new diagnoses each year from 1997 to 1999, reported AIDS incidence appears to have declined from 2000 to 2004.
- From 1995 to 2004, the proportion of newly diagnosed AIDS cases that are among black (non-Hispanic) individuals increased from 22% to 32% and the proportion among Hispanic individuals increased from 23% to 29%.
- For 12 years from 1992 through 2003, the number of new AIDS diagnoses with injection drug use as the reported exposure mode surpassed the number of AIDS diagnoses with male-to-male sex as the reported exposure mode. In 2004, this trend ended as the number of AIDS diagnoses with male-to-male sex as the reported exposure mode (N=131) slightly exceeded that with injection drug use (N=128).

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Who is dying with HIV/AIDS and how has this changed over time?

- After reaching a peak of 1,212 in 1994 (data not shown), deaths among people reported with AIDS declined each year until 1998, when there were 332 deaths. (Death data for people reported with HIV infection [non-AIDS]* are not available prior to 1999 because HIV infection was not a reportable condition before that time.)



- From 1999 to 2004, the annual total number of deaths of people reported with HIV (non-AIDS)* and AIDS ranged from 320 to 424 deaths.
- The proportion of deaths among people with HIV (non-AIDS)* of total deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS increased from 12% in 1999 to 22% in 2003, and then declined to 18% in 2004.

* People with HIV infection (non-AIDS) refers to those who were reported with an HIV infection diagnosis and did not progress to AIDS before death.

- The proportion of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS who were female increased from 24% in 1999 to 34% in 2003, and then declined to 25% in 2004.

- From 1999 to 2004, the proportional distribution of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS by race/ethnicity fluctuated without following a clear trend. The proportion of deaths among white individuals during this time period ranged from 47% to 54%, black from 22% to 30% and Hispanic from 19% to 25%.
- From 1999 to 2004, the distribution of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS by exposure mode remained fairly stable, with over 50% of deaths each year in people with a primary reported risk of injection drug use and 18% to 21% in people with a risk of male-to-male sex.
- From 1999 to 2004, the proportion of deaths among people reported with HIV/AIDS with a primary reported risk of heterosexual sex ranged from 7% to 11%, of presumed exposure through heterosexual sex from 6% to 8%, of male-to-male sex and injection drug use from 4% to 5%, and of other risks 2% to 4%.

¹ Please note that previous editions of the Epidemiologic Profile presented people living with HIV/AIDS as of July 1st whereas this edition presents people living with HIV/AIDS as of December 31st to ensure consistency with national conventions.

Data Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Data as of 7/1/05

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